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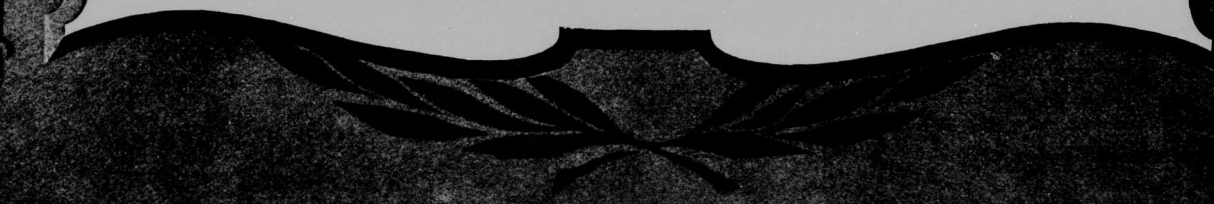
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# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—April 20, 1917.

STATE MARKETING.  
GOVERNOR HUNT'S CONTEST.  
NO COMPULSION NEEDED.  
CAPITALISTIC PATRIOTS.  
CRUSHED AGAIN.

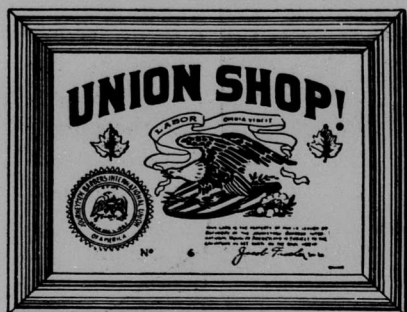


OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
AND  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR





## Look for the UNION SHOP CARD



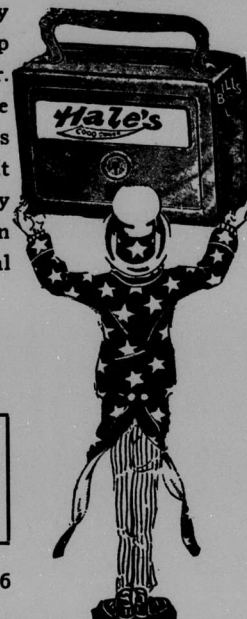
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Deposits .....	63,499,332.39
Reserve and Contingent Funds..	2,134,403.55
Employees' Pension Fund.....	235,045.38
Number of Depositors.....	69,024

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## State Marketing

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Speaking before the San Francisco Labor Council on the evening of April 13th, in behalf of Senate Bill No. 86 (known as the State Marketing Bill), State Market Director Harris Weinstock, the author of the measure, said:

"I pointed out to Senator Wolfe that Paragraph 3 was the heart of the bill, and that I would not consider cutting it out. He said: 'Unless you cut that out, we will fight you.' I said: 'Go to it and fight all you please, because to emasculate the bill by cutting out the paragraph which authorizes the State Market Director to aid and to encourage the farmers to organize marketing associations, would make the Commission of little or no practical value.'

"When Senator Wolfe came before the Senate Committee, his objection to the bill was that organizing farmers' associations meant 'stinging' the consumer. When he had finished, Senator Luce said to him, 'Senator Wolfe, do you represent the producers?' He said, 'No.' 'Do you represent the consumers in this issue?' He said, 'No.' 'Whom do you represent?' He said, 'I represent the packers and canners.'

"Now, it is a self-evident proposition, ladies and gentlemen, that it is no more in the interest of the packers and canners to encourage the farmers to organize for their own protection and betterment, than it is in the interest of Big Business to permit the wage-earners to organize for their betterment. Big Business would infinitely rather deal with the individual workingman—knowing that the individual is helpless in dealing with Big Business—than with organized labor. And precisely on the same lines, the packers and the canners—the big merger that represents twenty-five million dollars of capital—would a great deal rather deal with the small, helpless farmer, who is not as well informed on market conditions as the big mergers are, who has not the sharpened wits with which to do bargaining that the big institution has—than to deal with the farmer organized; because the organized farmers are in a position to keep themselves thoroughly informed on market conditions and to be represented by men who are the equals of Big Business when it comes down to the question of bargaining. That is the issue, my friends.

"Now, you sit here tonight as consumers, and you may say to yourselves: 'Well, perhaps Senator Wolfe is right. Probably it is a fact that if the farmers organize into marketing associations, they will "sting" the consumer; hence, as consumers, it may not be in our interest to have the farmers organize. We perhaps can buy our potatoes and our onions and our beans cheaper if each individual farmer does his own individual marketing.' But, unhappily for my friend, Senator Wolfe, the facts are absolutely against that theory; and I have the facts right here. If it is true that organizing the farmers means 'stinging' the consumers, then it must be equally true that it is in the interest of the consumer that the farmer shall go on marketing his handful of stuff individually.

"Now, what happens to you consumers when the farmer markets his products individually and finds himself at the mercy of the speculator? Here are some facts and figures that may

interest you. Here are the retail prices, taken from reports that are available to any of you, showing what onions and potatoes and beans retailed for on March 1, 1915, and March 1, 1917. (Remember that the onion growers and the potato growers and the bean growers are not organized, each farmer selling the best way he knows how.) This is what happened in the matter of prices:

"March 1, 1915, you paid  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents a pound for onions.

"March 1, 1917, you paid 15 cents a pound for onions.

"March 1, 1915, you paid  $2\frac{3}{4}$  cents a pound for potatoes.

"March 1, 1917, you paid 6 cents a pound for potatoes.

"March 1, 1915, you paid  $8\frac{1}{3}$  cents a pound for white beans.

"March 1, 1917, you paid 15 cents a pound for white beans.

"March 1, 1915, you paid  $8\frac{1}{3}$  cents a pound for Mexican beans.

"March 1, 1917, you paid  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents a pound for Mexican beans.

"Treating all these items as one, there is an increase of 126%. In other words, the housewife paid \$2.26 for the same quantity of potatoes and onions and beans on this March 1st that she got for \$1.00 two years ago.

"Now, you say to yourselves, 'Those farmers must be waxing rich. If the farmer got more than double what he got two years ago, he must be getting fat mighty quick.' Let us see what the individual farmer got out of it:

"We must divide the farmers into two classes. There is one class of farmers that may be typified by George Shima, the Japanese potato-raiser. These men have ample capital and ample means. They can take their crop when it is harvested and put it in a warehouse and speculate on it and boost the price, regardless of the interest of the consumer. But the small farmers, who are in the great majority, cannot do that. They are working from hand to mouth, and have to sell every crop immediately after harvest, to get money to pay the bills.

"Here are the prices that the small farmer got for his product this year, immediately after harvesting:

" $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound for onions that retailed at 15 cents.

" $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound for potatoes that retailed at 6 cents.

"5 cents per pound for beans that retailed at 15 cents.

"3 cents per pound for Mexican beans that retailed at  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents.

"In other words, for every dollar that the housewife paid out, the little farmer got 24 and a fraction cents. The remaining 75 cents was the cost of distribution and the profit of the speculator.

"Now, see what happens when the farmers are organized. The farmers thus far organized are the raisin growers, the dried-peach growers, and the poultrymen. In 1915 you paid 10 cents a pound for seedless raisins; this year you paid  $11\frac{1}{4}$  cents. In 1915 you paid \$1.10 for a five-pound box of raisins; this year you paid \$1.00. In 1915 you paid \$3.25 for a twenty-pound box of raisins; this year you paid \$3.00. In 1915 you paid 15 cents a pound for dried peaches; the price this year



was the same. In 1915 you paid 27½ cents a dozen for eggs; this year you paid 35 cents—and even at 35 cents the poultryman is poorer today, because the cost of his feed has jumped up 63%.

"When you take all the items just cited above and treat them as one, you find that you are buying for 95 cents what you paid a dollar for two years ago—5% less than two years ago.

"When we analyze what the farmer got out of these figures, we discover that, whereas an unorganized farmer only got 25 cents of the consumer's dollar, the organized farmer got 64 cents of the consumer's dollar.

"So, you see that organization spells these things: It eliminates waste in the cost of distribution; it cuts out the speculator; it insures a better price for the farmer; it insures a standardized article for the consumer, at a lower price, as a rule, because the farmer when organized sells at market values. The unorganized farmer sells to the speculator, and the speculator sells to you at speculative values.

"The same law holds, exactly, in the distribution of farm products, that holds with labor. As a member of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, I wish to tell you that when we held our hearings in San Francisco and in Los Angeles, this was the foremost question—'Is it true, as claimed by the people of Los Angeles, that a great burden is put upon the owners and upon consumers in San Francisco, because labor is organized? Is it true that the organization of labor in San Francisco spells higher prices to those who have occasion to employ labor?' When we came to investigate the facts, we found that the facts kicked those theories to death.

"I hold in my hand a letter, written to me at that time by an open-shop man in San Francisco, who is opposed to the closed shop; but, despite his attitude on that point, this is what he has to say. (The letter that I refer to comes from Mr. Willis Polk, the architect.) In our investigations as to the relative cost of production between San Francisco, with the closed shop, and Los Angeles, with the open shop, a fact developed which is confirmed by the following comments of Mr. Polk:

"We find the underlying and fundamental explanation of the apparent higher cost of buildings in Los Angeles to be due to the general lack of efficiency on the part of mechanics and laborers. We have been assured by building contractors that the non-union mechanic and the non-union laborer in Los Angeles do not perform services equal to those performed by strictly union mechanics in San Francisco. \* \* \* It might appear that we were assuming the position of special pleaders for the cause of union labor. We desire to assure you that such is not our position. We are not in favor of absolute union-labor conditions; we believe the fair and logical solution to be the open shop."

"But here you have testimony that the cost of production by union labor in San Francisco is less than the cost of production by non-union labor in Los Angeles.

"That testimony is emphasized by Dr. Rastall, the expert who was brought out here recently by the Chamber of Commerce, and who gives it as his opinion that the union labor of San Francisco is the most efficient in America.

"Now, precisely along the same lines, just as organization of labor spells a higher efficiency and elimination of waste, just so does organization among the farmers spell a higher efficiency and the elimination of waste, in the interest of the producer and also in the interest of the consumer. That is the issue that is before you to-night—shall organized labor—which stands for collective bargaining—do its share in aiding the farmers to a knowledge of the blessings and privileges of collective marketing; or, do you propose to put yourselves on the side of Big

Business? Do you propose to stand behind the packers and canners of California, to do everything you can to discourage the farmers from getting into a position to do for themselves what you have been able to do for yourselves? That, my friends, is the issue, and it is for you to determine. (Applause.)

"You ask, Why was the bill amended, and why the State Markets were cut out? I am very glad of the opportunity to reply to that. The State Markets were cut out of the bill because the legislative committee, the Committee on Agriculture, that took this matter up day after day, and had hearings on it longer, perhaps, than on any other measure in the Legislature, threw out the marketing provisions because they reached the conclusion that they were undesirable and impracticable. If Senator Wolfe were here, he would make it appear to you that the State Markets are wonderful things and very important in the interest and welfare of the consumer. They are nothing of the sort. The State of California has been through the mill already. We had a State Market here, under the direction of the State Harbor Commission, only seven or eight years ago; and let me show you the result of that market. Here is what Mr. W. V. Stafford—who was then a State Harbor Commissioner, and under whose direction this market was established—has to say about it: 'Nine years ago, the Harbor Commission built and operated a State Free Market in a central location on the waterfront. It was well advertised through the press. The farmers responded splendidly at first, sending in high-class products. Distributing agents and patrons came to it from long distances. It prospered immensely for a short period. Soon, however, the farmers began to ship to the free market on commission, only their culls, which they were unable to sell for cash. At the same time the best patronage fell off. There was a dismal collapse. The market closed as a failure.' That little proposition cost the State of California somewhere between \$15,000 and \$20,000 for a few months' operation.

"The other day, in the Senate, Senator Brown said: 'Gentlemen, the Market Director tells you that State Markets are not practicable. I am going to show that he is in error—that they are entirely practicable.' He said: 'I have in my hand a Government report, telling what has been accomplished in Honolulu with a State Market,' and then he read some paragraphs that sounded mighty well. And then Senator Luce, who had introduced the Marketing Bill into the Senate, said: 'Gentlemen, I propose to take up the thread where Senator Brown dropped it. I have in my hand a report made by the Superintendent of the Territorial Division of Markets in Hawaii. The cost of operating the department for the period of this report was \$24,600. The receipts from marketing charges and other revenues were \$8,000. The deficit to the State was \$16,600, just for little Hawaii.'

"Now, if you apply the same thing to the State of California, and do what Senator Brown and Senator Wolfe are talking about—establish a State Market in every town and city of California—it would mean a loss of about half a million dollars a year. Are we prepared to dig down in our jeans for that amount? I, for one, am not, and I do not think that you, as sane, sensible men and women, are prepared to do the things the legislative committee threw out as impracticable, unprofitable and undesirable. And that explains why this bill was amended, and why that part of it was thrown out."

#### LINEMEN WIN STRIKE.

The St. Paul Gas Light Company has agreed to recognize officials of Electrical Workers' Union No. 23, and the strike against this concern has been declared off. All demands have been granted and strikebreakers are discharged.

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**GOVERNOR HUNT'S CONTEST.**

The "Daily Square Dealer," published at Bisbee, Arizona, in an issue a short time ago, had the following story, revealing the conspiracies that were carried out by the paid hirelings of the corporate interests to prevent Governor Hunt from winning the contest for the gubernatorial chair:

"John D. Mills, a secret service man in the employ of the United States Revenue Department, yesterday afternoon in the Superior Court of Maricopa County corroborated the testimony of Art Pierson and Hal Hart that Thiel detectives had made attempts to bribe them to leave the State and stay away until the governorship contest should end. Mills is a resident of Phoenix, where he and his family are well known and highly respected. He made a good impression on the stand and gave testimony which is valuable to the cause of Governor Hunt. His testimony was introduced only after the Campbell attorneys had used every endeavor to prevent it.

"Mr. Mills said that he went to Douglas as a United States revenue officer, where he met Cox and other Thiel detectives. He said that Cox told him that he, Cox, was soon to leave for Silver City, N. M., to find Pierson; that Pierson was in the country and would be hard to find, that he, Cox, expected to have a hard time for a couple of weeks, as he would be compelled to remain drunk with Pierson all that time, in order to keep Pierson from returning to Arizona until the contest was over and Hunt defeated.

"Mills swore that Cox told him that the Thiel detectives were allowed expenses of \$50 per day, and on occasion their expenses amounted to as much as \$67 per day, the first item of each day's expense being \$17 for breakfast. After Cox left to get Pierson and keep him drunk, another Thiel operative planned to run Hart out of the State. The Thiel men asked Mills to engage in a plot with them to entice Pierson and Hart into a room at the Gadsden Hotel where a dictophone had been installed, and promised Mills that he would hear the 'biggest thing pulled off in Arizona.'

"Mills testified the Thiel men had Hart badly scared and he had about decided to accept their proposition to take him so far away that a '\$6 postage stamp would not reach him.' They told Mills that money was no object, if Precinct No. 1 of Douglas could be thrown out of the count, and that the corporations and big cattlemen were putting up immense sums to keep Campbell in and Hunt out.

"After Pierson and Hart had been taken to the room where the dictophone was installed, Mills said, they left together, and the Thiel detective said, '— Hart and Pierson are together. The whole — thing is all shot to —. If you had helped us to use the \$5000 we could have got rid of Hart.'

"Mills testified that the room used by the detectives at the Gadsden Hotel was filled with liquor, a soldier named Miller furnishing it at \$2.50 a pint. Mills also told that Tom Maddox, Republican chairman of Maricopa County, called up and talked with the Thiels over the telephone. Mills testified he heard the Thiels offer \$15,000 to Hart to leave the State. He ended his testimony by telling that he had never seen Leroy Ladd or Homer Wood, and had met Governor Hunt but once, in 1913. That he took an interest in the case because of the extreme crookedness shown, and had written his father that he would offer his testimony to Governor Hunt's attorneys. He said he was born in South Carolina and is a Democrat.

"A man named Laughtery, of Douglas, testified that he was with Mills, that both were unseen by the Thiel detectives, and heard the Thiel men

offer \$15,000 to Hart to leave the State and stay away until the contest was ended."

The above story of the political corruption that blackens the State of Arizona will create but little surprise among men who are familiar with the methods utilized by giant industrial combines to nullify the voice of the people at the polls.

The vast majority of the people of Arizona whose honesty has not been blinded by the bias of political partzanship, do not hesitate to declare that Governor Hunt was re-elected, but as the railroads and mining corporations had decreed that Thomas Campbell, the Republican candidate, should be declared the victor, no effort or expense have been spared to overthrow the expressed wish of the people of Arizona, as deposited in the ballot box last November.

It has been frequently declared that as long as the people of any city, county, state or nation have free access to the polls and can cast a ballot free and untrammelled, and have that ballot honestly counted, there is no room for revolution or anarchy. That declaration is founded upon truth, but when railway and mining corporations raise a "slush fund" to hire the unscrupulous tricksters and jobbers of disreputable detective agencies, to destroy the voice of the people as registered at the polls, then that peaceable and bloodless weapon by which wrong may be redressed, has been put to death, and the seeds of anarchy and revolution are sown, which may menace the safety and security of a commonwealth.

The railway and mining companies of Arizona, with their "bought and paid for" degenerates, who thirst for the blood money that is paid into the coffers of agencies that make a business of pandering to the conspiracies of "big business," are the anarchists, who are touching the match to the patience of a people, who when aroused, may cause an explosion that may shatter the hellish system that debauches the purity of the ballot to maintain the brutal reign of soulless greed.

The railway corporations and the mining companies of Arizona would do well to meditate upon the change that has taken place in Russia during the past month, and should realize, that when the great mass of the people become awakened to the necessity of united action, the anarchy of corporate tyrants will go down to disaster and death, just as quickly and as completely as the "divine-right rule" of the royal-robed despot, who was snatched from his throne, that democracy might come with its benediction to the oppressed.—Trinidad "Free Press."

**A GREAT VICTORY ACHIEVED.**

The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America announces that it has been successful in thoroughly unionizing every plant controlled by the Ward Baking Company in the following cities: New York, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Newark, N. J.; Cleveland, Ohio; Cambridge, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; and Baltimore, Md. The agreement, which covers several hundred bakery employees of this firm, goes into effect on May 1st and provides for the introduction of the eight-hour workday and other valuable achievements concerning wages and union working conditions. The Ward Baking Company is the biggest baking concern in the United States and it is hoped that now—after a fight lasting for many years has been successfully terminated—other fair-minded baking firms everywhere will follow the noble example set by the Ward Baking Company.

He that has no pleasure in looking up is not fit to look down; of such are the mannerists in art, and in the world, the tyrants of all sorts.—Washington Allston.

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Also—Third of The Seven Deadly Sins—Also

Featuring NANCE O'NEIL

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Jesse L. Lasky Presents

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**NO COMPULSION NEEDED.**

By Grant Hamilton.

Inevitableness of war sends its shadows across the pathway of the American labor movement. For nearly three years event has followed event, each bearing its suggestion and tendency toward involving this nation in the convulsive struggle being waged in Europe and Asia, and now it is difficult to comprehend we are about to plunge into an ocean of sorrow as a result of the sacrifices which will be demanded and must be paid.

During this period there have been occasions when the light of hope has darted its rays through the clouds only to be followed quickly by circumstances which indicated that whatever might be the course of this country, eventually we would be drawn into the conflict. Founded in war, this nation has a record for peace of which its citizens are proud. We have grown to be the equal of any nation on the globe in resources and achievements, and the peace-loving instincts of the people are a distinctive feature. The treatment accorded Mexico by the American government, backed by the sentiment of the citizenry, constitutes a code of international morals never before adopted and put into practice by a large and powerful nation in its dealings with a weak and revolution-torn country. Congress itself has shown a reluctance to commit this nation to any sort of program looking to the material enhancing of our military establishments.

The organized labor movement, composing the largest associated group of citizens, is expected, and will perform its duty, as it always has. The conference of March 12th, at which were represented the great bulk of national and international organizations by their chief executive officers, declared that "the same voluntary institutions that organized industrial, commercial and transportation workers in time of peace, will best take care of the same problems in time of war."

With this declaration promulgated by the accredited representatives of the organized labor movement in the event of war that declaration must be coined into action. If the voluntary system is to prove its adequacy on the industrial and commercial field in times of national peril an immense responsibility rests upon our movement. If the vigor and resources of our movement meet and solve the situation it will indeed be a happy solution. However, if our claims for voluntary service are not redeemed it is equally certain that the strong arm of the government will intervene and impose universal service. This danger is not mythical by any means—it stands in front of us as one of the spectres of the coming conflict.

The American Federation of Labor is exerting its immense influence to protect the industrial population in the rights of which they are now in possession and to which they are entitled. The Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, of which President Gompers is a member, is devoting large attention to the problems which vitally affect labor. Efforts are being put forth to secure representation in every agency which even remotely concerns labor. With this recognition of the forces of labor, it behooves the men and women of labor everywhere to render the fullest assistance in redeeming the pledges made in the declaration of March 12th. Whatever may be our opinions or our predilections it is necessary that present conditions be met that the organized labor movement may be protected in holding its former achievements and by its course during the impending struggle indelibly impress the nation with loyalty to the country and its ability to meet and assume the responsibilities imposed upon it.

By this method only can the declared voluntary system of industrial service be marshaled to meet the exigencies of the hour.

**CAPITALISTIC PATRIOTS.**

By Edward P. E. Troy.

The true patriot, in time of war, will faithfully serve his country by protecting it from attack by the enemy within as well as from without, from civil corruption at home, as well as military force abroad. Our city is being overwhelmed with lip-patriotism from the United Railroads, Southern Pacific, the banks and others who but a few weeks ago were inciting the Chamber of Commerce to create a desperate class struggle in our city.

There is much evidence that the purpose of that attempted labor war was to cover up the plundering and robbing of our city of valuable rights and property by some of those interests. Right now, the Southern Pacific is attempting, despite the protests of many unions and other organizations and citizens, to take advantage of the excitement that the declaration of war has caused in the public mind, and get away with the immensely valuable Produce Exchange and Market Place blocks that the city owns in the China Basin. Even a tricky attempt to prevent the people from exercising the right to vote on this matter under the referendum of the charter is a part of this scheme. No paper but the "Daily News" will tell the people about this attempt to get away with city property.

The United Railroads, at the same time, is using every device known to that corporation to prevent the Municipal Railway from laying the four tracks on Market street, from Kearny to Seventeenth, which is the only way the people can get the much needed additional service on that street. The further scheme of the United Railroads to grab the Twin Peaks Tunnel, that was cut short by the recent decision of U. S. Judge Hunt, has been revived, and some land speculators are ready tools of that company in this endeavor.

The people of San Francisco have not forgotten the events that followed the earthquake and fire that devastated our city in 1906. Then, even before the ashes had grown cold, when our people were helpless, their homes in ruins and their families scattered, the United Railroads and other ghoulish public service corporations bribed

the representatives of the people to give them public privileges and property of great value.

If there is a spark of patriotism left in the public service corporations of San Francisco, they will immediately cease all endeavors to gain possession of any further public property and privileges. They should beware that their greed does not exhaust the patience of the people, who, if once aroused, will give them a short shrift.

We have a number of representatives of the people on the Board of Supervisors who will not countenance these plundering schemes. They will do a very high patriotic service if they will vigorously expose the saturnalia of public robbery that some of our public utility corporations are endeavoring to bring about.

There is much that is admirable in modern civilization. It is rich in knowledge, and not poor in private virtue. But private virtue unsustained by virtue of the public system is oppressed and disabled. And this is the type of oppression which we are now called upon to recognize, to encounter, and subdue.—David Atwood Wasson.

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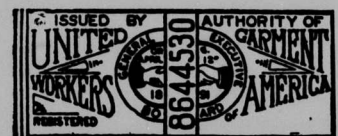
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**FRAME-UP SMASHED!**

By Ed. Gammons.

When the men and women, defending Billings, Nolan, the Mooneys and Israel Weinberg, charged that District Attorney Fickert had framed up the defendants, the general public paid scant attention to this very serious charge. The two trials furnished proof that there was a grave doubt as to the guilt of the defendants. But when the excitement simmered down, the public forgot the whole thing. The men had been found guilty by two juries, why bother about it? They must be guilty.

The sensational charges against Fickert, Cunha, Bunner and Oxman made by Ed. Rigall and Estelle Smith (one of the prosecution witnesses) are so astounding that the public hardly realizes their seriousness yet. That a District Attorney and his corps of prosecutors would frame-up a bunch of people and send them to the gallows on manufactured evidence seems unbelievable.

The action of Captain of Detectives Duncan Matheson in having Oxman arrested, despite the protest of Fickert, proves that there is good ground for the accusations launched against "the man who couldn't lie, because he was a millionaire" and the District Attorney's office.

Rigall, accompanied by his wife, mother, Attorney Claude Ellis and Mrs. Ellis, arrived in town on Wednesday morning. Along with Attorneys Ellis, McKenzie, O'Connor, McNutt and Charles Brennan, Rigall went to Chief of Police White and Captain Matheson and told the whole story to them. Captain Matheson was so much impressed by Rigall's statement that he requested Judge Brady to issue the warrant for Oxman's arrest. Senator Tyrrell, representing Fickert, made vigorous objection but Matheson won out and the warrant was issued.

Rigall told in detail how Oxman proposed to falsify hotel registers and other records tending to prove that he (Rigall) was in San Francisco on the day of the explosion. This was after Rigall told Oxman that he was at Niagara Falls on the day of the explosion and so could not corroborate Oxman. "Aw hell," said the "star," "you were at Market and Steuart streets on the day of the explosion, as much as I was."

Rigall's share of the reward was to be \$2000 or \$3000 and Oxman was to contribute \$250 of his own money. The possibility of getting a corroborative witness from Chicago was discussed and Oxman is alleged to have said he'd pay \$5000 for this testimony. Rigall said the man he spoke of was a union labor man and Oxman said he would not use a union man.

Rigall charges that he had several conversations with Fickert about the framing-up of the evidence. In one of these conversations he asked Fickert, "If all the witnesses in this case are framed, what will the people think?" Fickert replied, "They will be glad to get rid of Mooney at any cost." On one occasion when Fickert was paying Rigall \$150 he paid \$100 in cash and was writing a check for the balance, when Cunha stopped him. "There'll be no check used in this transaction," Cunha said. Oxman was also trying to frame-up Rena Mooney and was looking for someone to testify that they saw Rena going back to the Eilers Building from the scene of the explosion.

"We've got to get someone to get that damned Mooney woman," he told Rigall.

Estelle Smith's affidavit completes the expose. Oxman told her: "If you will testify and testify right I will see that you get a sum in five figures and will not have to work any more." She asked Oxman: "Did Mr. Fickert send you to me?"

Oxman replied: "No, the men higher up than Fickert sent me to you."

The Smith woman told Fickert of this attempt to bribe her, but he ignored her story. She then

told Captain Matheson, who advised her to tell the defense attorneys all about it.

The Oakland police department has thoroughly discredited the testimony of the two Edeaus, who testified as to seeing all the defendants, except Nolan, at 721 Market street on the day of the explosion.

Inspector Wm. Smith, of the Oakland police, was with the Edeaus when they came over a week after the explosion to see if they could identify Billings and Mooney as the men whom they saw with a suitcase at Market and Steuart streets, just before the explosion. They stated positively that Billings and Mooney were not the men. Afterwards they swore that they saw both Billings and Mooney at 721 Market street with a suitcase.

After the Mooney case, Fickert, it is said, asked Inspector Smith to corroborate Mrs. Edeau's testimony. Smith refused. He told Fickert that the women were at Market and Steuart streets, not at 721 Market street. He even produced his diary to prove that the Edeaus were lying.

Fickert is alleged to have said: "Smith, you'd make a damn fine witness for the defense; keep your mouth shut."

Every angle of this murderous conspiracy must be investigated and every participant in it must be punished to the fullest possible extent.

**AN EDUCATED MAN.**

Benjamin F. Bledsoe, of California, says that any man who can answer "yes" to every one of the following questions without doing violence to his conscience, is entitled to be considered an educated man, whether he has ever seen the inside of a college or not; and we are inclined to agree with him. Here are the questions—look them over:

- Has your education made you public-spirited?
- Has it made you a brother of the weak?
- Have you learned how to make friends and keep them?
- Do you know what it is to be a friend yourself?
- Can you look an honest man or a pure woman in the eye?
- Do you see anything to love in a little child?
- Will a lonely dog follow you on the street?
- Are you good for anything yourself?
- Can you be happy alone?
- Can you look out on the world and see anything but dollars and cents?
- There you are brethren; speak out now, but

don't all speak at once. Can you answer "yes" to all of them—or to any of them?—Sioux Falls (S. D.) "Argus-Leader."

DE BONIS'  
**KOFFYSUB FOR HEALTH**  
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When good fellows get together  
**OLD GILT EDGE WHISKEY**  
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P. P. I. E., 1915

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Dressy models that are made of brown, tan, light gray and blue stripe fabrics and finished with either plain belts or in pinch-back style. Each suit has two pairs of knicker pants—a fact that really shows how much value is being given here.

**New Pinch Back Suits**

with Two Pairs of Lined Pants \$4.95

These suits are made of mannish fabrics, such as Cheviots, Tweeds and Cassimeres, and the pants that go with each are full lined and well finished. The sizes are from 6 to 18 years.

Baseball and Bat Free.



Reg. 10c.  
Smoking Tobaccos  
3 for 25c.

Pedro, Union Leader,  
Gold Shore, Five  
Bros., Velvet, etc.

Ask for S. & H. Green Stamps

5c. Tobaccos  
6 for 25c.  
Bull Durham, Duke's  
Mixture, Queen Qual-  
ity, Union Leader,  
Blue Navy, Mail  
Pouch, Dixie Queen.



# Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1917.

The aim, if reached or not, makes great the life:  
Try to be Shakespeare, leave the rest to fate.  
—Browning.

That an appropriation bill carrying seven billion dollars could pass the House of Representatives without a dissenting vote is a fact which will not greatly please the German statesmen who were so sure that this country would be divided. It was a remarkable thing even in the United States.

When an anti-picketing ordinance is to be voted upon elsewhere in the State, the San Francisco daily papers publish arguments against it, but last fall when such a measure was before the people of this city they could not be induced to print labor's side of the issue, although they gave unlimited space to the Chamber of Commerce. It is not a bad idea for union men to check up on these things now and then.

The spectacle of members of Legislature standing on the floor and announcing that the Chamber of Commerce had endeavored by threats to coerce them into voting for the Compulsory Mediation bill, furnishes proof conclusive of what that organization would do if it had the power. There would be no liberty except for the agents of greed. What an American institution the Chamber is!

The financing of the war ought to be very largely a pay-as-you-enter proposition, and it could be made so without inflicting hardship upon anybody by heavily taxing large incomes. There are capitalists in the country who could pay millions into the Treasury without feeling it as much as the wage-worker would feel a dollar, and as the wage-workers will furnish nearly all of the lives that are to be sacrificed they must of necessity be exempt from the cost of the war. It will be necessary to distribute the cost in some such way.

The young man who fails to grasp every possible means of self-improvement, to pick up every scrap of information available, and surrounded with public libraries filled with newspapers, magazines and books, there is no scarcity of opportunities, cannot complain if he finds himself left in the ruck by the more industrious and ambitious. The knowledge acquired by standing on the corner and indulging in meaningless twaddle can be of little service to anybody and consumes time that might be profitably employed. Luck is a poor horse to ride in the race, because nearly always industry beats him. And while industry does not always win, he is, at any rate, never left at the post and has a chance to win.

## -:- Crushed Again -:-

There is undoubtedly a field in a city like San Francisco for a Chamber of Commerce. Such an organization could doubtless be of real service to the city if directed by men of perspicacity and honesty, but the organization we now have bearing that name seems unable to find its proper berth, owing to the insane desire of its directing heads to antagonize other elements of the community, particularly the interests of the wage-workers. Because of its unintelligent policies in this respect the organization has been of little or no value to the city, and though the people have repeatedly indicated their disapproval of the course of the Chamber its guiding spirits seem not to possess sufficient vision to profit by the lessons its failures should convey, and have plodded on to rebuff after rebuff and failure after failure, apparently in the hope that through some strange turn of fate their primitive methods might meet with some small degree of success. However, the hope has been a vain one and the institution is one of the monumental failures of a really progressive, prosperous and splendid city.

About a year ago the leading lights of the Chamber held a meeting at which they declared their intention of giving organized labor of San Francisco a sound thrashing. They started their work of raising a slush fund with which to lash the workers with all the seriousness of a group of children making mud pies, and for three or four months they engaged publicity agents, detectives and thugs galore and succeeded in filling the air with wild shrieks from the throats of their motley crew, but as usual with no substantial results. Organized labor continued in the even tenor of its way, making progress every hour, passing from one triumph to another, scattering the opposition like chaff in a whirlwind. Then the Chamber saw the handwriting on the wall and subsided, much to the discomfiture of those who wax fat through inducing greedy and deluded employers to fight the organized workers.

But out through the clouds of their defeat on the industrial field there came a flickering ray of light. Their hopes were buoyed up by the possibility that there still remained a chance to inflict injury upon the workers. The State Legislature would convene in January, 1917. It was determined to draw up a law that would bind the workers hand and foot and make slaves of them. The skeleton of such a law had been prepared by one of our American billionaires, and it seemed to them likely pressure enough could be brought to bear on the Legislature by the combined efforts of the greedmongers of the State to pass it.

The bill was introduced. Literature urging every greedy interest in California to come to its support covered the State, and lobbyists tugged at the sleeves of legislators frantically imploring them to help strangle labor, but all to no avail. The legislators knew the record of the siren that beckoned them.

The result is told in this press report from Sacramento:

"The Compulsory Mediation bill, fathered by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, was sent to a crushing defeat today in the Assembly by a vote of 52 to 16."

"The State Federation of Labor's Anti-Injunction bill passed the Senate today by a vote of 21 to 14."

Most men are reasonable and these are bad days for the deluded enemies of labor. Poor old Chamber of Commerce!



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

In its campaign to make the National Forests in California accessible and inviting as recreation regions, the Forest Service is planning to spend \$6000 this summer in clearing the grounds and establishing camping places on the most traveled roads within the National Forests. The improvements planned include suitable sanitation equipment, and signs along the highways that will call the attention of the public to the camps.

Former Ambassador Gerard, in his address at the Jefferson dinner in New York, pointed out what many Americans already believed to be the fact, namely: that the agitations of pro-Germans in this country had convinced the German Government that it might treat the United States in any manner it pleased and that our Government would not dare move against it. Thus it will be seen that those who favored Germany were its worst enemies.

The Federal Department of Labor reports that 29,747 immigrants were admitted to this country during January of this year. During the same period of 1916, 21,308 were admitted; in 1915, 20,684; in 1914, or prior to the war, 53,150. The effect of the war is shown in the January, 1917, report, which states that 59 Hungarians were admitted. In January, 1914, the number admitted from Hungary was 4640. The total admissions from Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro during January, 1914, were 554; last January this number dropped to seven.

There were 3160 strikes and 108 lockouts during 1916 in the United States. Probably there were more strikes than in 1915, although there were less lockouts. The employers won in 471 and the employees in 706 strikes, 70 were arbitrated and 542 compromised. Practically every occupation was involved somewhere. "1916," says an expert of the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics, "will long be remembered as the year of strikes. The scarcity of labor and the rapid increase in the cost of living seem to have caused wage-earners to feel that they were not getting their share of the present prosperity and to show their discontent by striking. Higher wages and shorter hours were the causes of two-thirds of the strikes last year, while a large proportion of the remainder was due to causes connected with unionization." A full report upon the subject appears in the April Monthly Review of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

During the trials of the preparedness parade bomb cases we paid no attention whatever to the claims of the defense that the charges were the result of a frame-up. We were aware, of course, that it is a very common thing for slimy detectives to do such dastardly things, but we hesitated to believe that an elected official, a servant of the people, would stoop to the hatching of a diabolical plot to send innocent persons to the gallows. The revelations of the past several days, however, have been such as to cause us to change our opinion. That there was perjury at the trials of Billings and Mooney cannot be questioned. The wide discrepancies in testimony cannot be explained on the ground of honest error. Somebody has lied deliberately and outrageously and the whole nasty affair should be probed to the very bottom, and if evidence of a conspiracy be uncovered the guilty parties should be made to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. The sending of innocent men to death is a terrible thing and the vicious dastards who could cold-bloodedly plan it should be treated in a manner befitting their crime.

## WIT AT RANDOM

Billington—I understand his wife has money.  
Stillington—He understands it, also.—New York "Times."

The mule is patient, fond of work,  
His virtues well bear sifting;  
Besides, the business end of him  
Is always so uplifting!—"Life."

"What's become of your chauffeur?"  
"Oh, he was with the regiment down in Texas and crawled under an army mule to see why it wouldn't go."—Kansas City "Star."

"It is indeed hard," said the melancholy gentleman, "to lose one's relatives."  
"Hard!" snorted the gentleman of wealth.  
"Hard! It is impossible."—"Town Topics."

Across the Hall—Say, Bill, can I borrow your dress suit?

Back Again—Sure. Why the formality?  
The Other One—Well, I couldn't find it.—"Chaparral."

Albert, aged three and a half, had failed to respond to verbal reprimand, and at last his mother said, "if you don't behave, you will have to be spanked. You would not like that, would you?"

"I would not like Daddy to spank me," was the quick response.

"Why not?"  
"He doesn't know how. He hurts."—"Life."

A professor at Princeton who has taken much interest in the woman-suffrage movement was persuaded to carry a banner in a parade held in Washington.

His wife observed him marching with a dejected air and carrying his banner so that it hung limply on its standard, and later she reproved him for not making a better appearance.

"Why didn't you march like somebody and let the people see your banner?" she asked.

"Dearie," sighed the professor, "did you see what was on that banner? It read, 'Any man can vote. Why can't I?'"—"The Lamb."

The city's diners-out are hearing a new story this season. Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue says:

"Not long ago a mother of one of my little pupils came to me and said:

"'Doctor, how could you speak to my little daughter so cruelly? She came home from the synagogue in tears, and never wants to go back.'"

"'What did I say to her?' I asked in astonishment.

"'You told her if she didn't come oftener you would throw her in the furnace,' the accusing mother asserted.

"I thought it over, much puzzled, and then I recalled that what I really did say was this:

"'If you are not more regular in attendance I shall have to drop you from the register.'"

"She died," says a Brooklyn paper telling of the death of a woman of that city, "without medical assistance."—Macon "Telegraph."

Willie had disobeyed again, and his mother had sent for a switch, declaring that she meant to "wear him out."

"Now, Willie," she demanded solemnly, "do you know what I'm going to do with this switch?"

"Yes'm," he answered promptly, "you're going to shake it at me and say, 'Willie Parsons, if you ever do that again I'll switch you good!'"

But she didn't.—"The Christian Herald."

## MISCELLANEOUS

## SO LIVE.

So live  
That in the after-years,  
Friends will remember you with tears,  
And long for your return.

So live  
That those now little lads and lasses,  
Will look for you when some tall stranger passes,  
And for your smile will yearn.

So live  
That ancient, wrinkled crones,  
Who nod beside the smoky chimney stones,  
And age's vigil keep,  
Hearing, that day, soft footfalls in the grass,  
Will dream they hear you pass—  
And smile in their long sleep.

—Richard Warner Borst, in "The Public."

## FOOD FOR A FAMILY OF FIVE.

The staple foods required by the average family of five persons for a year have been tabulated by Professor Myer E. Jaffa of the department of nutrition of the University of California, with the result that he finds 35 cents a day for each person sufficient to nourish the family.

Sundries, such as chocolate, corn starch, baking powder, sago, gelatine, flavorings, spices and all dainties and extras are excluded.

The family consists of father and mother, son 16, and daughters 10 and 3 years, respectively. What the son of 16 eats over his allowance is made up by the lighter requirements of the young child, according to Professor Jaffa. The table follows:

## Staple Foods for an Average Family of Five Persons.

Food	Pounds per Fam. per Year		Price per Pound	Total Exp. per Family	
	Min.	Max.		Min.	Max.
Materials					
Milk . . . . .	1368	1746	\$0.05	\$ 68.40	\$ 87.30
Butter . . . . .	85	145	.35	29.75	50.75
Meat . . . . .	684	970	.20	136.80	194.00
Oil and fat . . . .	85	145	.20	17.00	29.00
Eggs . . . . .	114	291	.25	28.50	72.75
Beans . . . . .	21	24	.10	2.10	2.40
Flour . . . . .	456	485	.05	22.80	24.25
Cereals . . . . .	171	194	.07	12.00	13.58
Macaroni . . . . .	28	28	.10	2.80	2.80
Rice . . . . .	42	48	.05	2.10	2.40
Potatoes . . . . .	570	776	.05	28.50	38.80
Gr. vegetables . . .	684	873	.04	27.36	34.92
Fruits . . . . .	571	970	.05	28.50	48.50
Sugar . . . . .	233	340	.08	19.00	27.20
Tea and Coffee . . .	34	73	.30	10.20	21.90
Sundries . . . . .					
Totals . . . . .				\$435.81	\$650.55
Per person per day . . . . .				\$0.238	\$0.356

## INJURED COMPENSATED.

Financial relief to the amount of \$68,000 was voted by the Senate today to thirty-nine injured persons whose compensation insurance was lost last year by reason of the failure of the Commonwealth Bonding Company. The claims were supported by Senator Luce of San Diego, who, in urging the passage of the bills, read a letter from former Governor Johnson to Will J. French of the Industrial Accident Commission, declaring that for humanitarian reasons, if for no other, the claims should be allowed. Senators Duncan of Oroville and Purkitt of Willows opposed the bills on the ground that the Legislature had no constitutional right to grant relief in such cases.





# Musicians' Union Local No. 6

## PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION

Clarence H. King, chairman; Sigismund Bluman, W. Giacometti,  
Wm. Backstedt, Alvin Giacomini.

### Musicians' Union—68 Haight Street.

W. A. Weber.....President  
J. J. Matheson.....Business Representative  
A. A. Greenbaum.....Financial Recording Secretary  
Clarence H. King.....Financial Secretary-Treasurer  
Office Hours 12 to 3 p. m. Telephone Park 84.  
A. S. Less.....Sergeant-at-Arms  
General Assembly Hall. Telephone Park 85.  
Park 128. 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.

### Oakland Branch.

Jim Cray.....Secretary  
J. J. Atkins.....Business Representative  
Office Hours 12 to 2 p. m. Phone Oakland 2547.

### Board Meeting, April 17, 1917.

President Walter A. Weber, presiding.  
Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Admitted upon report of Examination Committee: Jose De Pucci, accordion and drums.

Transfer deposited: Harry W. Hamilton, trombone, Local No. 241, Butte, Mont.

Resigned: Blanche Lathrop.

Transfer withdrawn: August Koch, Local No. 365, Great Falls, Mont.

There will be a special meeting of the entire membership on Thursday, May 3, 1917, for the purpose of taking up and settling the entire Native Sons' situation. This is a matter of vital importance to the organization and it is hoped that all those interested in the matter will be present. The meeting will be called at the same time as regular meetings, 1:00 p. m.

The attention of leaders and contractors in theatres is called to the fact that in figuring extra night performances which may run longer than a period of one week, the pro rata to be figured is not on the basis of the week of fourteen performances, but on the basis of a pro rata on the night price. To illustrate: in picture houses an extra night performance would not be figured on the basis of one-fourteenth of forty dollars, but as one-seventh of twenty-five dollars. Members are cautioned to use care in these matters and where a doubt exists it will be well to consult this office.

### Mr. Contractor:

Work for more musicians on your engagements. The results will be we will all enjoy increased prosperity and employment.

### Notes.

Johnny Hobbs is reported very ill at the Haehmann Hospital, also Brother Alex. Dijeau is confined to the French Hospital.

William Dewey, more popularly known as "Willie," of the Palace Hotel Orchestra, is the proud daddy of a baby girl.

The following telegram was received by Mr. Dathe, manager Winter Garden Rink: "Got married today. Will return Friday night. Leave pianist in charge. Sam Wallfisch, Director Music, Winter Garden." Which is self-explanatory. Sammy has been greatly upset of late, no doubt due to having joined the great army of newlyweds. It is also reported that Dude Steffins will also join the army next week.

We are grieved to announce the death of Blanche Reynolds, a sister of Mr. L. B. Reynolds, and one of our esteemed members; also report the death of B. J. Bean, at Los Angeles.

The following members are delinquent and are suspended from membership. Members will demand a paid-up card before rendering service with them.

### MUSICIANS

#### Are You Protected Against Sickness?

If not, why not join the Musical Fund Society, the strongest society of its kind in the United States?

Apply to any member or to Clarence H. King for information.

### ENGINEER RESERVE CORPS.

A week ago we announced in this paper the opening of recruiting offices at 204 Pine street, under the direction of Captain Richard Park, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, with the object of securing men from all classes of the mechanical trades for enlistment in Engineer Enlisted Reserve Corps.

The response has been gratifying and the office has been taxed to its limit to answer inquiries and furnish information to the men who have come down voluntarily to see whether their services were desired in the organization of the Pioneer Regiment of Engineer Reserve troops.

The article previously mentioned referred to Bulletin 14, Western Department, for full details of the Reserve Corps, but while that bulletin states that men joining would be enlisted for four years and be required to serve in a training camp for 15 days during each of the four years besides being bound for duty in the event of war, the War Department has been officially notified that all men enlisting since the time of declaration of war will be mustered out at the end of hostilities, in other words, they are virtually in the class of men who volunteer for war service only.

To the man who works by the day rather than on a monthly salary, and whose employment is not entirely steady, this form of volunteer service should greatly appeal, as he will not have his employment interrupted during times of peace to attend a military training camp.

The responsibility is ours and each and every one must do his part.

You men of the mechanical trades, skilled in your occupation in times of peace, can best serve your country in this time of need by visiting the office at 204 Pine street and enlisting in the Engineer Reserve Corps, volunteering to give your services if they are required during the period of this war only.

This appeal is made particularly to the following trades and professions: Quarrymen, miners, carpenters, blacksmiths, plumbers and pipe fitters, electricians, steam and gas enginemen, firemen, machinists, masons, caulkers, riggers, farmers, teamsters, saddlers, surveyors, draftsmen, photographers, blue printers, lithographers and zincographers.

The Western Department, United States Army, has been directed to raise a Pioneer Regiment of Engineers, of about 1000 men, besides several special detachments. Certainly San Francisco

should be able to fill this organization from her ranks of her skilled workmen.

Additional offices are to be opened at an early date at 719 Market street, which will be more accessible than the office of the Division Engineer at 204 Pine street, but until that time all information will be furnished at the latter address.

No unwelcome tasks become any the less unwelcome by putting them off till tomorrow. It is only when they are behind us and done, that we begin to find that there is a sweetness to be tasted afterwards, and that the remembrance of unwelcome duties unhesitatingly done is welcome and pleasant. Accomplished, they are full of blessing, and there is a smile on their faces as they leave us. Undone, they stand threatening and disturbing our tranquility, and hindering our communion with God. If there be lying before you any bit of work from which you shrink, go straight up to it and do it at once. The only way to get rid of it is to do it.—Alexander McLaren.



### PROTECT YOUR VALUABLES

Why take the risk of losing your deeds, insurance policies, notes and valuables when at a small rental per year these papers can be kept with absolute security in

### OUR SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

Ground Floor.

Boxes, \$4.00 per Year.

Safe Deposit Department  
THE MISSION BANK

Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue.



Vaults open 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.



**THE MEANS OF WAR.**

By Agnes H. Downing.

The papers tell us that the war calls for the highest measure of patriotism; we are reminded that two great needs must be supplied, men and money. To secure the former a call has been made for volunteers; for the latter only an issue of bonds (a mortgage on the future) looms in sight.

A patriotic society in the East that has volunteered its help to the Nation to aid in financing the war has suggested that when a call is made for men to volunteer, a call also be made for money to volunteer. This seems a most excellent plan. Most of the people with money are loudly proclaiming their patriotism. They ride in showy machines in dress parades, and wave silken flags from the shelter of their broad verandas. If they are sincere they will find no fault with a plan that permits them to do some material service as well.

At first thought it may seem that a call for volunteering money will make the burden fall unequally, for obviously all citizens can not give alike. On reflection it will be seen that the call for men is not only much more heavy but it also is unequal.

When a call is made for young men the family with one son of suitable age is expected to give him; the family with more than one son is expected to give more, while the family without sons of suitable age is not expected to give at all. Likewise, the young man who is physically perfect is the one that is expected to go, and the son that is defective is spared. Thus the supreme burden of the war is not, and in the very nature of things cannot be, distributed with exact evenness.

So let it be with the giving of money. The family that has nothing can not give any more than the family without a son of desired age can give. The family with defective means, means that do not well supply the needs, can not give; but families with more means, with incomes greater than are necessary to provide for the needs of the family, must and should give.

Let the rich cease their loud-mouthed, insolent boasts of patriotism and do something for patriotism. The poor are asked to make their homes desolate with the loss of their sons. Let the rich at the very least bring their gifts in money. Not the few niggardly dollars that they are now talking about as charity for the families of the poor who volunteer, but sums commensurate with their means—sums that they will miss. Let them share the sacrifices that they may know the costs.

Your representatives in Washington can know your wishes only through your letters; write today to your Congressman, to the Senators from your State and to the President, and urge them to call for money to volunteer as well as for and urge your friends to write.

**TEAMSTERS RAISE WAGES.**

At St. Louis, Mo., the new agreement secured by Ice Wagon Drivers' Union No. 606 provides for average wage increases of \$3 a week.

Team owners in Holyoke, Mass., have signed a two-year agreement with Teamsters' Union No. 187. Wages are increased \$1 a week. Starting October 1st next, an additional dollar a week will be paid. Nine hours shall constitute a day's work, except for barn men and helpers. After nine hours' work overtime at the rate of price and one-half shall be paid.

At Springfield, Ill., Teamsters' Union No. 73 has signed an agreement with the Team Owners' Association, whose members control the cartage business of that city.

Cincinnati Bakery Drivers' Union has signed an agreement with a large number of employers who will raise wages immediately \$1 a week.

**GOVERNMENT CUTS BID.**

The E. W. Bliss Company, New York, the only private long-range torpedo manufacturing concern in this country, has felt the effect of a recent statute which permits the Government to set a "reasonable" price for war munitions or supplies.

The company's bid for torpedoes was declared too high by Secretary of Navy Daniels. The company cut \$300 on each torpedo, but this was unsatisfactory, and the matter was referred to the Bureau of Ordnance with instructions to estimate a "reasonable" price. The Bureau reported a cut of \$1,500 on each torpedo, and the Bliss Company was forwarded a cold, matter-of-fact letter, in which it was stated that:

"These prices which have been determined upon in consultation with this Bureau, are reasonable, and undoubtedly will result in an eminently fair and equitable profit to the company.

"You will, therefore, proceed with the manufacture of these torpedoes, giving them priority over all other work, and will do your utmost to deliver them within the time specified in the contracts under consideration."

As the law permits the Government to seize the Bliss plant, the company announced that it "would gladly accept the order at the price named."

This transaction saved the Government \$2,193,696. The steel trust has also felt the effect of the new law and has reduced prices \$18,000,000 for army and navy supplies.

**TRUST "BUSTING" PAYS.**

The first quarter of the present year the Standard Oil family companies paid in dividends more than half as much as the oil trust, before dissolution, ever distributed in an entire year, says a newspaper item.

The dividends for the latest quarter reached \$23,126,000. This compares with \$22,207,000 for the same period of last year and \$15,241,000 for the first three months of 1915.

Even where marriage is not a failure, the old man is more popular at home on pay day than at any other time.



**EYE-GLASSES \$1.00 UP**  
accurately Ground and Scientifically fitted

DR. I. I. LASDAN, Optometrist

Optical Dept. of **THAT MAN PITTS** 771 MARKET STREET

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DRAPERIES on the BEDDING**

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OUTFITTING CO.**

**1017 Market Street, Above Sixth**

**We give and redeem American Trading Stamps.**

THE STANDARD SINCE 1884

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**HATS**

**UNION MADE AND MADE HERE  
First in Quality First in Style**

**— STORES —**  
1120 Market 2040 Mission  
605 Kearny 20 Third  
Factory, 1114 Mission

**El Primo  
CIGARS**

**12½ cts., 10 cts., 5 cts.**

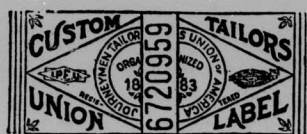
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THE FIRM OF

**Rosenblum & Abraham**

**1105 MARKET STREET**

Corner 7th and Market



Sanctioned by the S. F. Labor Council at the request of the Tailors' Union Local 2

This Firm refuses to abolish the Sweating System

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Jeweler and Watchmaker

**Sorensen Co.**

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JEWELRY STORE**

715 MARKET STREET, Above Third Street, San Francisco

**JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS**

All Watch Repairing Guaranteed for Two Years



## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of Regular Meeting Held April 15, 1917.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Brouillet.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—Electrical Workers' Union No. 6—J. McKnight, vice J. A. Clifford. Janitors—Wm. Riley vice Brother Robinson. Printing Pressmen—E. J. Chase and Bart Watson, vice George Wittman and Henry Tietjen. Central Labor Union of San Mateo—Fraternal Delegate E. Beneke. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Janitors' Union, endorsing resolutions relative to the four tracks on Market Street. Official Program, California State Federation of Labor, asking unions to take space in said program. Thomas Tracey Fund Committee, inclosing financial statement of moneys received. Senator Scott, relating to Assembly Bill No. 877. Clarence E. Todd, with reference to the Pacific Co-Operative League. Amalgamated Section of Carpenters, invitation to attend anniversary entertainment and ball, Saturday evening, April 14th.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Steam Fitters' Union No. 509, complaint against Machinists infringing on its jurisdiction. Cemetery Employees' Union, requesting an increase in wages. Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 80, enclosing wage scale for bushelmen and pressers in ready-made clothing stores.

**Requests Complied With**—From the Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers, requesting that the Victoria Cafeteria be removed from the Unfair List. Central Labor Council of San Mateo, requesting a copy of the Council's by-laws.

**Reports of Unions**—Alaska Fishermen—Fleets going north; donated \$50.00 to the defense of bomb cases; \$50.00 to a needy member and \$25.00 to the Riggers' and Stevedores' Union. Riggers and Stevedores—Will hold picnic on April 22d, at Shellmound Park. Waitresses—Requested unions when giving banquets to notify its union of same. Press Feeders—Have wired to Senators and Congressmen urging the reversion of incomes over \$100,000 per year to United States Treasury. Bakery Wagon Drivers—Are meeting with success in having agreement signed. Jitney-Bus Operators—Business good; have changed label to be affixed to radiator of machine. Tailors' Union No. 2—Reported Rosenblum & Abrahams still unfair. Culinary Workers—Requested delegates when patronizing restaurants to look for the union house card. Retail Delivery Drivers—Are meeting with success in having agreement signed.

**Executive Committee Report**—In dealing with the controversy between Retail Delivery Drivers and Mr. Kiser, committee recommends that the union be requested to accept the application of the young man in question and thereby clear up the entire situation. Moved that this matter be referred to the committee; carried. On the request of Box Makers' Union to place the Yosemite Flour Mills on the unfair list, this matter was referred to the Secretary for adjustment. The wage scale and agreements of the Brewery Workmen, Beer Drivers and Beer Bottlers were endorsed, subject to the endorsement of their International Union. Recommended the endorsement of the wage scale and agreement of Photo Engravers' Union, with the elimination of a portion of Section 5, which allows members to make up for lost time by working over eight hours. Supervisor Wolf appeared before the committee and protested against the passage of the State Market Commission Bill No. 86, for the reason that the amended form did not provide for free markets. The committee being of the opinion that the Council had endorsed the original bill,

instructed the Secretary to wire the San Francisco delegates of Senate to stand by the original bill without amendments. At this time the communication from the Water Front Workers' Federation, requesting the Council to take steps to advise the Chairman of the San Francisco delegation in the Assembly that the action of the Executive Committee was in error and not the sentiments of the Central Labor bodies of this city, was read.

Mr. Harris Weinstock, State Market Inspector, was granted the privilege of the floor to explain the amended bill, and his remarks were very interesting and instructive. Moved that the Council endorse the amended bill; carried. Report of committee concurred in.

**Law and Legislative Committee**—On the communication from the Commonwealth Club, requesting Council to oppose Assembly Bill No. 1370, your committee recommends that the Council reaffirm its former position and instruct its legislative agent to assist in defeating the bill. Recommended that the Council reaffirm its belief in the innocence of Billings, Mooney and the other defendants in the bomb cases, and that it lend such assistance as may be found necessary to the end that as fellow union men and citizens of this community the full protection of the law be accorded to them. Report of committee adopted.

**Special Committee**—The committee appointed to investigate the charges against President Brouillet reported as follows: "There is no foundation for the charge." Report of committee adopted.

On the above report it was moved to go into executive session; motion carried.

On the report being adopted, it was moved that we rise from executive session; carried.

**Receipts**—Total receipts, \$550.18.

**Expenses**—Total expenses, \$195.51.

Council adjourned at 11:05 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

### OPPOSE PRIVATE AGENCIES.

In his tenth annual report on public employment offices, Director Gettemy of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics, has this to say in defense of public employment agencies:

"I question very much whether the complaints heard against the public employment offices with respect to their ability to serve the employer efficiently are necessarily inherent in the system and incapable of removal by adequate and sympathetic legislative action. At any rate, I think we ought to make the effort. The justification for the maintenance of those offices by the commonwealth must be that they are established to perform a public function, and they ought, accordingly, to be permitted to perform this function to the limit of their possibilities. Employment in some capacity best suited to his ability is necessary for every individual compelled to earn his bread, and if such employment exists somewhere in the community it is the right of the individual to have it without its being made a matter of barter and personal profit for some third person. That such an arrangement should be necessary seems to me essentially unnatural, artificial and socially unethical, and only to be tolerated for such a time as the State may feel unwilling, whether for reasons of expediency or otherwise, to assume the entire responsibility."

### PICNIC SUNDAY.

The annual picnic of the Riggers' and Stevedores' Union will be held at Shellmound Park Sunday, April 22d. The proceeds of the picnic this year are to be devoted to the benefit of the families of two members who were murdered by strikebreakers last summer.

### NEW MISSION THEATRE.

The usual high-class photoplay productions will be shown at the New Mission Theatre. Note the regular program ad displayed in this paper. On Saturday afternoon, April 28th, between the hours of two and four o'clock, the Mission Street Merchants' Association and the New Mission Theatre will take motion pictures of Mission street, from Sixteenth to Twenty-fourth street. It is requested by the committee in charge that the co-operation of all the Mission people is necessary to make this picture a great success. We ask that you bring yourself and invite as many of your friends as possible to get on Mission street on that Saturday afternoon so that you and your friends will be seen in the movies. These pictures will be shown at the New Mission Theatre shortly afterwards. The date will be announced later, so be sure and be there and get in the movies.

Phone Market 2355 Yosemite Lager on Draught  
**JOHN WIESE**  
FINE WINES AND LIQUORS  
Strictly Union Conditions  
3036 16th St., above Mission San Francisco

## New Fillmore Theatre

Fillmore Street, Between Eddy and Ellis Streets ::  
BEGINNING SUNDAY, APRIL 22nd—3 DAYS  
Jesse L. Lasky Presents  
MAE MURRAY in "ON RECORD"  
Absolutely one of the best plays since "The Cheat."  
Mack Sennett—Keystone Comedy  
PEGGY PIERCE, BOBBIE DUNN and SLIM SUMMERVILLE  
in "VILLA OF THE MOVIES"  
A Riot of Fun  
Latest First Run Hearst-Pathe News Pictures  
Coming Next Week—ANITA STEWART in "THE GIRL PHILIPPA."

## Tacoma Beer—get it

Pacific Brewing and Malting Co.  
675 Treat Avenue  
Telephone Mission 291

Phone Market 5725 UNION STORE  
**BROWN & KENNEDY**  
FLORAL ARTISTS  
Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices  
3091 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

## Union Hats

THAT'S ALL

"YOU KNOW ME"

Your Hatter  
**Fred Ammann**  
72 MARKET ST.  
SAN FRANCISCO.

## MORGEN JEWELRY CO.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY  
Wedding Ring Specialists  
888 Market St., Opp. Emporium 3094 Sixteenth St.  
Advances made on Diamonds and Jewelry



**PLANT AN ACRE ARMY.**

By Marsden G. Scott.

In the emergency which confronts the government under which we live there is an earnest, heartfelt desire on the part of all except a few to be helpful. Many are too old to offer their services to the army or to the navy. Many are not qualified either as orators or as writers to appeal to the patriotism of those who are eligible for active service. Even if all were so qualified, the problems which confront the nation will not all be solved through words—spoken or printed. There must be action—and results.

Those responsible for the administration of the affairs of the army and navy will have plenty of suggestions from experts to guide them. Too many cooks are apt to spoil the broth. Inexperienced cooks, particularly, are not wanted, and we may as well admit that most of us are inexperienced. But we can be helpful. Let us volunteer to find the way—without waiting to be drafted.

From every large city there will be drawn hundreds, and in some instances thousands of men for the army and for the navy. Many of these men are the bread-winners for families or dependents who will suffer in more ways than one through their absence. No doubt a patriotic fund will be established, as in Canada, to assist these fathers, mothers, wives and children financially. So far, so good. But the home guard can do more.

Within reasonable distance of every large city—and frequently within its very borders—there are hundreds of acres of uncultivated land. Many of the owners of this property will cheerfully and enthusiastically volunteer its use for the "Plant an Acre for the Wives and Kiddies" suggestion which the writer submits.

The land owners will volunteer, I am sure. Then organize the clubs, big and little—men, women and children—in every community. Instead of soliciting contributions to buy a bushel of potatoes, ask for contributions and volunteers to plant and cultivate an acre of potatoes, beans, onions, turnips, beets—any vegetables which are not quickly perishable.

No doubt large tracts could be secured or rented cheaply in the vicinity of the military camps which will be established. Tractors are to be an important part of our army equipment, and why not put them to practical use while our rookies are learning to operate them? Tear up old Mother Earth, and plant, plant plant!

Let the regulars, the rookies, and the boy scouts, work one or two hours a day in the garden—their garden—for the harvest shall find its way into the homes of those they have left behind them.

No doubt thousands of men,—and women, too—will volunteer for the "Plant an Acre" army. The seeds and necessary implements will be inexpensive, compared with the results which will be obtained. The advice of the experts in the National and State agricultural departments is at our command.

And when the crops are harvested, there will be an abundant stock from which to supply the families of our soldiers and sailors free of charge all through next winter and until the next crops are gathered—if the war lasts that long. The problems of transportation and distribution will be easily solved.

And if through the mercy of our All-Wise Providence these crops are not needed in our own country we can help to appease the hunger of millions of old men, women and children in Europe.

The greatest problem in Europe today is the food problem. There is an abundant supply of men, of ammunition and of guns. Uncle Sam can enlist the men, and he can buy the ammunition and the guns. But Uncle Sam can not manufacture potatoes, or beans, or onions, or turnips. The home guard can.

Organize the home guard in the "Plant an Acre" army. Let each daily newspaper plant a dozen acres. Let each fraternal lodge, each benevolent society, each woman's club, each trade union, plant an acre. Let there be no central organization with high-salaried executives, to devour half the crop. Let each club stand on its own bottom, and on guard against impostors and drones.

Plant an acre for the wives and kiddies of Uncle Sam's soldiers and sailors! Do it now! In a few weeks it will be too late. Will you volunteer?

**COUNTRY SANATORIUM URGED.**

More than fifty local organizations including trades unions, women's clubs, civic organizations and parlors of the Native Sons and Daughters have gone on record as favoring an appropriation in the 1917-18 city budget for the purposes of a municipal country tuberculosis sanatorium, according to a statement issued by the San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Last fall the Mayor appointed the following committee to investigate and report on the project: Supervisor James E. Power, Dr. W. R. P. Clark, Rev. C. S. S. Dutton, Dr. A. H. Giannini, Dr. R. G. Brodrick, Father D. O. Crowley, Dr. Geo. R. Somers.

Drs. Brodrick, Somers and Giannini, Rev. Dutton and Father Crowley were appointed a sub-committee to look up a site, and have made several excursions to near-by country for the purpose.

The present capacity of the tuberculosis wards of the San Francisco Hospital are crowded to the limits and there are always from thirty to sixty applicants on the waiting list. There is no public institution where early cases can be sent for recovery and so the campaign for a country sanatorium has been inaugurated.

Following is a list of the organizations which have passed resolutions requesting the Board of Supervisors to include an appropriation in this year's budget for the purposes of a sanatorium: San Francisco County Medical Society, San District Dental Society, San Francisco Commercial Club, California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Commonwealth Club of California, Bar Association of San Francisco, Garage Owners' Protective Association, Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, California Club, Association of Pioneer Women of California, Corona Club, Daughters of California Pioneers, Channing Auxiliary, Vittoria Colonna Club, Central Labor Council, Building Trades Council, Elevator Constructors, Bartenders' Union, United Laborers, Machinists' Lodge No. 68, Musicians' Union, Butchers' Union, Bill Posters' Union, Steam and Operating Engineers, Journeymen Barbers, Waiters' Union, Granite Cutters' Union, United Hatters, Anti-Jap Laundry League, Photo Engravers, Janitors' Protective Union, Glass Workers No. 696, Piledrivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Mission Promotion Association, North Beach Promotion Association, Bryant Improvement Club, Charter Oak Avenue Extension and Improvement Club, Twenty-ninth and Castro Streets District Improvement Club, Glen Park Promotion Association, Park Presidio Improvement Association, West of Fillmore Street Improvement Association, Divisadero District Improvement Association, Hesperian Parlor N. S. G. W., Precita Parlor, N. S. G. W., Alcalde Parlor, N. S. G. W., San Francisco Parlor, N. S. G. W., Dolores Parlor, N. S. G. W., Pacific Parlor, N. S. G. W., Genevieve Parlor, N. D. G. W., Presidio Parlor, N. D. G. W., Oro Fino Parlor, N. D. G. W., La Estrella Parlor, N. D. G. W.

**Fleischmann's Yeast**

ALWAYS DEPENDABLE

For Sale at All Grocers



SEE that the BARTENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

In the  
Full Dinner  
Pail and at  
Home  
when Days  
Toil Is  
Done



**Wieland's**  
**THE HOME BEER**



The  
**Fireside Sentiment**

best realized with  
**Radiant Fire**

With but a few feet of GAS burned per hour in the new fireplace heater known as the RADIANT FIRE, a substantial, pleasing and beautiful warmth is distributed throughout the largest room in a very few minutes.

IN EFFECT—THE RAYS OF THE SUN.  
IN APPEARANCE—THE FIRE OF THE OPAL.

**Ask us about Radiant Heat**

Consult our HOUSE-HEATING DEPARTMENT, ROOM 507, in our headquarters building.

**Pacific Gas and Electric Company**

SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT

445 Sutter Street

Telephone Sutter 140



## Allied Printing Trades Council

Room 302, Labor Temple  
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,  
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.  
Telephone Park 7797.



APRIL, 1917

### LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

- \*Linotype Machines.
  - \*\*Intertype Machines.
  - †Monotype Machines.
  - ‡Simplex Machines.
- |                                       |                       |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....    | 1672 Haight           |
| (7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....           | 1122-1124 Mission     |
| (82) Baumann Printing Co.....         | 268 Market            |
| (73) *Belcher & Phillips.....         | 515 Howard            |
| (14) Ben Franklin Press.....          | 140 Second            |
| (196) Borgel & Downie.....            | 718 Mission           |
| (69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....        | 346 Sansome           |
| (3) *Brunt, Walter N.....             | 880 Mission           |
| (4) Buckley & Curtin.....             | 739 Market            |
| (220) Calendar Printing Co.....       | 112 Hyde              |
| (176) *California Press.....          | 340 Sansome           |
| (71) Canessa Printing Co.....         | 708 Montgomery        |
| (87) Chase & Rae.....                 | 1185 Church           |
| (39) Collins, C. J.....               | 3358 Twenty-second    |
| (42) Cottle Printing Co.....          | 3262 Twenty-second    |
| (179) *Donaldson Publishing Co.....   | 568 Clay              |
| (18) Eagle Printing Company.....      | 59 McAllister         |
| (46) Eastman & Co.....                | 220 Kearny            |
| (64) Elite Printing Co.....           | 3459 Eighteenth       |
| (62) Eureka Press, Inc.....           | 440 Sansome           |
| (146) Excelsior Press.....            | 238 Eighth            |
| (101) Francis-Valentine Co.....       | 777 Mission           |
| (203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....      | 509 Sansome           |
| (75) Gille Co.....                    | 2257 Mission          |
| (17) Golden State Printing, Co.....   | 42 Second             |
| (190) Griffith, E. B.....             | 545 Valencia          |
| (5) Guedet Printing Co.....           | 344 Kearny            |
| (27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....              | 20 Silver             |
| (127) *Halle, R. H.....               | 261 Bush              |
| (20) Hancock Bros.....                | 47-49 Jessie          |
| (158) Hansen Printing Co.....         | 259 Natoma            |
| (60) *Hinton, W. M.....               | 641 Stevenson         |
| (216) Hughes Press.....               | 2040 Polk             |
| (150) *International Printing Co..... | 330 Jackson           |
| (168) **Lanson & Lauray.....          | 534 Jackson           |
| (227) Lasky, I.....                   | 1203 Fillmore         |
| (108) Levison Printing Co.....        | 1540 California       |
| (45) Liss, H. C.....                  | 2305 Mariposa         |
| (135) Lynch, J. T.....                | 3388 Nineteenth       |
| (23) *Majestic Press.....             | 315 Hayes             |
| (37) Marshall, J. C.....              | 485 Pine              |
| (95) *Martin Linotype Co.....         | 215 Leidesdorff       |
| (68) Mitchell & Goodman.....          | 362 Clay              |
| (206) **Moir Printing Company.....    | 440 Sansome           |
| (48) Monarch Printing Co.....         | 1216 Mission          |
| (24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....        | 343 Front             |
| (96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....       | 445 Sacramento        |
| (72) McCracken Printing Co.....       | 806 Laguna            |
| (80) McLean, A. A.....                | 218 Ellis             |
| (91) McNicoli, John R.....            | 215 Leidesdorff       |
| (208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....      | 25 Jessie             |
| (32) *Norton, Richard H.....          | 5716 Geary            |
| (104) Owl Printing Co.....            | 565 Commercial        |
| (59) Pacific Heights Printery.....    | 2484 Sacramento       |
| (81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....       | 753 Market            |
| (143) *Progress Printing Co.....      | 228 Sixth             |
| (34) Reuter Bros.....                 | 513 Valencia          |
| (64) Richmond Banner, The.....        | 320 Sixth Ave.        |
| (61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....             | 643 Stevenson         |
| (26) Roesch Co., Louis.....           | Fifteenth and Mission |
| (66) Roycroft Press.....              | 461 Bush              |
| (83) Samuel Printing Co.....          | 16 Larkin             |
| (145) *S. F. Newspaper Union.....     | 818 Mission           |
| (6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....    | 509 Sansome           |
| (15) Simplex System Co.....           | 136 Pine              |
| (125) *Shanley Co., The.....          | 147-151 Minna         |
| (29) Standard Printing Co.....        | 324 Clay              |
| (49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....       | 1212 Turk             |
| (63) *Telegraph Press.....            | 69 Turk               |
| (187) *Town Talk Press.....           | 88 First              |
| (31) Tuley & St. John.....            | 363 Clay              |
| (177) United Presbyterian Press.....  | 1074 Guerrero         |
| (138) Wagner Printing Co.....         | 26 Mint Ave.          |
| (35) *Wale Printing Co.....           | 883 Market            |
| (38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....   | 30 Sharon             |
| (86) *West End Press.....             | 2436 California       |
| (43) *Western Printing Co.....        | 82 Second             |
| (106) Wilcox & Co.....                | 320 First             |
| (44) *Williams Printing Co.....       | 348A Sansome          |
| (51) Widup, Ernest F.....             | 1133 Mission          |
| (76) Wobbers, Inc.....                | 774 Market            |
| (112) Wolff, Louis A.....             | 64 Elgin Park         |

### BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

- |                                       |                 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| (128) Barry, Edward & Co.....         | 215 Leidesdorff |
| (224) Foster & Futernick Company..... | 560 Mission     |
| (225) Hogan Bindery Co.....           | 343 Front       |
| (231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....    | 509 Sansome     |
| (221) Ingrisch, Louis L.....          | 340 Sansome     |
| (108) Levison Printing Co.....        | 1540 California |
| (131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....        | 251-253 Bush    |
| (130) McIntyre, John B.....           | 440 Sansome     |
| (81) Pernau Publishing Co.....        | 751 Market      |
| (223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....         | 45 Ecker        |
| (200) Slater, John A.....             | 147-151 Minna   |
| (195) Stumm, E. C.....                | 675 Stevenson   |
| (182) Thumler & Rutherford.....       | 117 Grant Ave.  |

### CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- |                                 |            |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| (161) Occidental Supply Co..... | 580 Howard |
|---------------------------------|------------|

### GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.

- |                      |              |
|----------------------|--------------|
| (232) Torbet, P..... | 1114 Mission |
|----------------------|--------------|

### LITHOGRAPHERS.

- |  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| (234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The..... | 509-515 Howard        |
| (26) Roesch Co., Louis.....                      | Fifteenth and Mission |

### MAILERS.

- |                                    |             |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| (219) Rightway Mailing Agency..... | 880 Mission |
|------------------------------------|-------------|

### NEWSPAPERS.

- |  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....       | 1672 Haight            |
| (139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian..... | 340 Sansome            |
| (8) *Bulletin.....                       | 767 Market             |
| (121) *California Demokrat.....          | Cor. Annie and Jessie  |
| (11) *Call and Post, The.....            | New Montg'y and Jessie |
| (40) *Chronicle.....                     | Chronicle Building     |
| (123) *L'Italia Daily News.....          | 118 Columbus Ave.      |
| (41) *Coast Seamen's Journal.....        | 59 Clay                |
| (25) *Daily News.....                    | 340 Ninth              |
| (94) *Journal of Commerce.....           | Cor. Annie and Jessie  |
| (21) Labor Clarion.....                  | Sixteenth and Capp     |
| (141) *La Voce del Popolo.....           | 641 Stevenson          |
| (57) *Leader, The.....                   | 643 Stevenson          |
| (144) Organized Labor.....               | 1122 Mission           |
| (156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....        | 423 Sacramento         |
| (61) *Recorder, The.....                 | 643 Stevenson          |
| (32) *Richmond Record, The.....          | 5716 Geary             |
| (7) *Star, The.....                      | 1122-1124 Mission      |

### PRESSWORK.

- |                                   |              |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| (134) Independent Press Room..... | 348A Sansome |
| (103) Lyons, J. F.....            | 330 Jackson  |
| (122) Periodical Press Room.....  | 509 Sansome  |

### RUBBER STAMPS.

- |                              |           |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| (83) Samuel Printing Co..... | 16 Larkin |
|------------------------------|-----------|

### BADGES AND BUTTONS.

- |                          |             |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| (3) Brunt, Walter N..... | 880 Mission |
|--------------------------|-------------|

### TICKET PRINTERS.

- |                        |              |
|------------------------|--------------|
| (20) Hancock Bros..... | 47-49 Jessie |
|------------------------|--------------|

### PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

- |  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| (201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....      | 573 Mission       |
| (97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....           | 53 Third          |
| (204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co..... | 563 Clay          |
| (209) Salter Bros.....                     | 118 Columbus Ave. |
| (198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....      | 215 Leidesdorff   |
| (199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....        | 343 Front         |
| (207) Western Process Engraving Co.....    | 76 Second         |

### STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

- |                               |            |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| (210) Martin, W. W.....       | 317 Front  |
| (212) Hoffschneider Bros..... | 140 Second |

### UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

- Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:
- |                              |                            |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| San Jose Engraving Co.....   | 32 Lightston St., San Jose |
| Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....   | 919 Sixth St., Sacramento  |
| Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....  | 826 Webster St., Oakland   |
| Stockton Photo-Engr. Co..... | 327 E. Weber St., Stockton |

## We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

- American Tobacco Company.
- Bekins Van & Storage Company.
- Butterick patterns and publications.
- Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
- Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
- Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.
- Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
- Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
- Kaiser, Fred, grocery store, 400 Clement.
- Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
- Liberty Theater, Broadway and Stockton.
- National Biscuit Co., of Chicago, products.
- Ocean Shore Railroad.
- Pacific Box Factory.
- Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
- Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
- Regent Theater, Fillmore and Sacramento.
- Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market
- Schmidt Lithograph Company.
- Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
- Southern Pacific Company.
- United Cigar Stores.
- Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
- Western Pipe and Steel Company.
- White Lunch Cafeteria.
- H. Wissmann, Twenty-fourth avenue and Clement street, grocer.
- Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

## Typographical Topics

To the Members of the "Daily News" Chapel:

In reference to the action taken by the chapel on Wednesday of this week at which time the foreman was asked to remove me from my situation, I wish to make the following statement to you in view of the fact that none of you have heard my version of the matter:

That the statement or charge that I had insulted the American flag is untrue; that I am or at any time ever was, disloyal to the United States is most emphatically untrue; that your action in the matter was the outcome of the exchange of conflicting war views between Mr. Piersoll and myself.

As some of you know, Mr. Piersoll is decidedly British in his sympathies, or at least was at the time I talked the matter with him. And owing to the fact that my parents were born in Germany, my sympathies leaned towards the Germans. Neither of us can be blamed for our stands, as racial tendencies are things that are not removed in a generation or two. Our remarks in the past have been good natured and forgotten as soon as uttered. On Monday and Tuesday, however, they became more pointed, as the United States was just about to enter the war and I had nothing to reply, as I agreed that whatever this country did to Germany would be all right with me; that should the kaiser be overthrown I would be very glad to hear it, just as I was glad to hear of the Russian czar's.

It was while having these things in mind that I took the small flag off Piersoll's sort tray in order that the next day I could attend to my work without all the sidetalk on the war question. And I wish to impress upon the members of the chapel that it was with no intention whatever of offending or insulting the flag that I did what I did. Such a thing was farthest from my mind. That I would have been glad to apologize for the alleged insult had I been given the opportunity on Wednesday; that to those who still think I did insult the flag, I apologize, for the very good reason that I know that in these times no slight to the national emblem should be tolerated.

I am an American citizen; I was born in this country; the American flag is my flag and I would be as zealous in its protection as any one. I have been in foreign countries and I know just how much the American flag stands for. It is the emblem of everything this country holds dear—freedom, justice and the pursuit of happiness. That it is true I may have sympathized with the Germans in the European war; now that this country is in the fight, I am for America, first, last and all the time. That whenever the country is in danger I will go and fight for her, and I won't wait to be drafted either.

As far as the situation is concerned, I do not care for it, as I intended to quit very soon anyway, as some of you may know. It is a very serious matter, though, to have permitted the statement or impression to be circulated without challenge that I am or was in any manner disloyal to the United States. Such a statement is grossly unfair to me and I hope you will see the matter in the way that I have explained it above. Our country is now at war with Germany and it is no small thing to be accused of sympathizing with an enemy. In the ten or eleven years that I have lived in San Francisco I have kept my name and record clean and I do not want you or any of your acquaintances to get the impression that I have at this time committed an act such as was credited to me on Wednesday.

Very truly yours,

L. L. STOPPLE.



## Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters. San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Auto Bus Operators' Union—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 84 East R. H. Buck, Business Agent.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, at 1065 Market.  
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East Henry Huntsman, Secretary.  
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.  
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Boller Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, Twenty-fourth and Howard.  
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brass and Chandler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.  
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.  
Butchers—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.  
Carpenters No. 25—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Car Repairers and Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Mechanics' Hall.  
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.  
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission. J. Dorfman, secretary.  
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 338 Sixth.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.  
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 18,105—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Russ Hall, 235 Montgomery.  
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 748 Pacific Building.  
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Garment Workers No. 181—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Glass Packers—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Secretary; 1114 Mission.  
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Horsehoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st Mondays, 8 P. M. Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Jitney Bus Operators No. 399—R. H. Buck, Business Agent, 56 Steuart.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, 1570 Ellis.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Brewery Workers' Hall.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roach Building.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 A. M., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery. Room 229.  
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 P. M., K. of C. Hall.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., K. of P. Hall.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.  
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.  
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Tailors No. 30—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 A. M., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.  
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 Seventeenth.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 P. M., other Wednesday evenings at headquarters, 14 Seventh.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Angle Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

## Fair Tailor Shops

TAILORS No. 2



C. Rugg, 1058 Valencia; J. J. O'Connor, 1104 Market; Herman Levy, 3082 Mission; M. Baum, 510 Valencia; Max Weiner, 16th and Mission; Ryan Bros., 2469 Mission; L. Goldberg, 1070 Valencia; Hebeeb Co., 2377 22nd; C. O. Peterson, 2665 Mission; Imperial Tailors, 3314 Mission; J. Cohen, 72 East; Tom Williams, 28 Sacramento; Hulten & Rudolph, 39 Sacramento; Frank Nestroy, Bankers' Investment Bldg.; M. Goldstine, Bank of Italy Bldg.; G. Boss, 1120 Market; Cullen & Kelly, 2585 Mission; McDonald & Collett, 2184 Sixteenth; Suelffohn & Harvey, 170 Eddy; Kelleher & Browne, Market and 3rd; Molinari & Stagi, 347 Columbus Ave.; Tim Goulding, Folsom and 18th.

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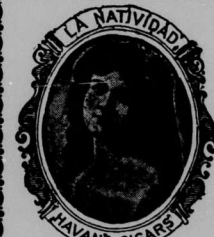
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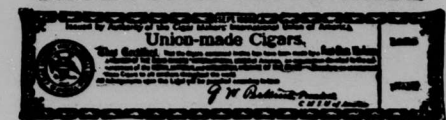
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## LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The following members of San Francisco unions have passed away since last reports: George W. Hale and Charles Harris of the barbers, Edmond Dupuis of the plumbers, Thomas Roach of the marine firemen, James Beer of the teamsters, Ernest V. Longfield of the composition roofers, James Stynes of the granite cutters, and Richard J. Wilson of the press assistants.

Mrs. Alberto V. Kemp was awarded \$3984 from the Board of Public Service Commissioners of Los Angeles Monday by the State Industrial Accident Commission as compensation for the loss of her husband, David Kemp. Kemp was employed as a lineman and met his death through the collapse of a cross-arm of a pole on which he was working.

Forty Italian fishermen who had signed for Alaska were to have sailed for the north last Friday aboard the Star of France. On that day news came from Washington to the effect that German submarines were somewhere off the California Coast. This kind of information didn't look good to the fishermen, and according to reports received at the headquarters of the Alaska Fishermen's Union in the Maritime building, the forty promptly moved their personal effects ashore and refused to depart from the port of San Francisco. As soon as the scare abated, however, the fishermen signed on again, and now are on their way to Alaskan waters.

The executive board of the State Federation of Butcher Workmen will elect delegates May 20th to the international convention of butchers to be held in Fort Wayne, Ind., July 24th. At the international meeting important subjects will be discussed, among which will be that of shorter hours.

A referendum vote is being taken by the locals of machinists for the election of secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Machinists, whose headquarters is in Washington. Two names are submitted—George Preston, incumbent, and E. G. Davidson.

E. Beneke was seated in the Labor Council last Friday night as fraternal delegate from the Central Labor Union of San Mateo County, with which the Labor Council now exchanges fraternal delegates.

The Cemetery Workers' Union, owing to the increased cost of living, is seeking an increase in pay. The new schedule is now before the executive committee of the Labor Council for approval.

Brewery Workers' Union No. 7 has requested the Supervisors to place upon the November ballots the question of the proposed change of S. P. Railway land in China Basin for city property at Black Point. The resolution adopted by the brewery workers and forwarded to the Supervisors cited that the property in China Basin had been ceded to the city for market purposes in 1868. It is urged that in the event that this property cannot be used for this purpose at the present time, in an effort to overcome the advancing cost of living, that the Supervisors rescind this resolution providing for the exchange, and place the matter clearly before the people.

Journeyman Tailors' Union No. 80 has drawn up a new schedule of pay for bushelmen in ready-made clothing establishments and submitted it to the Labor Council for indorsement.

On request of the Joint Board of Culinary Workers the Labor Council last Friday night removed the Victoria Cafeteria from the unfair list. These unions earnestly request that unionists look for the house card when patronizing eating houses, as only in this way can union conditions be maintained. They need your help in this regard and they should have it.

The new wage scales and agreements of the brewery workers' unions were approved by the Labor Council last Friday night. They are asking for increases ranging from \$1 to \$3 per week.

The Photo Engravers' Union has presented a new wage scale to employers after having received the approval of the Labor Council.

The executive council of the California State

Federation of Labor has decided to co-operate with the State Building Trades Council of California in invoking the initiative on the bill defeated in the Legislature to abolish privately owned employment agencies.

Deck and engineer officers of the Northwestern Pacific are engaged in taking a strike vote. The men demand a watch of twelve hours, with twenty-four hours off, or a day off each week in the event the eight-hour day with sixteen hours off is adopted. Resignations of all the men are in the hands of Vincent Carroll of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, who said if their terms were not accepted they would be filed. "The public will be given timely warning if it is decided to hand these resignations to the company," said Carroll.

## ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum announces a Great New All-Star Bill for next week. Cecil Cunningham, undoubtedly one of the handsomest and most-talented singing comedienues that have appeared in this city, will present a repertoire of songs. Edwin Arden is a strong bulwark of the American theatre. He has an intense little drama by Oliver White, called "Close Quarters," which is described as an odd affair of the present day in New York City, with a satirical mirth and a story much out of the ordinary. The Chung Hwa Four, the only really successful Chinese singing quartette in the world, consists of Leon Allah, tenor; James Ah Chung, second tenor; Don Tin Yaw, baritone; and Leong Hui Kun, basso. All of these young men are good vocalists who have been educated in the universities of this country, and the entertainment they provide is pleasing and harmonious. The Berrens will furnish a musical novelty which is splendidly attractive and possesses a surprising finale. Their violin and piano playing is a delight even to the most critical. Miriam and Irene Marmein are among the younger of the descriptive dancers. Their great ability has given them deserved prominence and popularity, and their dances, which are handsomely staged, are so gracefully and intelligently performed that they interpret themselves. The Upside Down Marvels, the Kullervo Brothers, perform seemingly miraculous gymnastic feats. Their routine is apparently hazardous and their finale most sensational. The only holdovers in this superlative vaudeville bill will be The Seven Original Honey Boys in their minstrel entertainment, and Arthur McWatters and Grace Tyson in their "Revue of Revues."

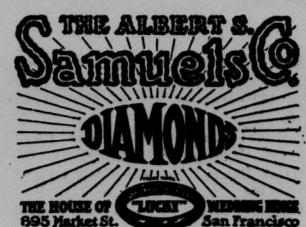
## "Lucky" Engagement Rings

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